

**Amendments to the specification:**

**Substitute the enclosed Figure 5 for the original Figure 5 to correct drawing typographical error noted by examiner correcting callout '109' to '119'. A marked up version of the Figure shows the change in red.**

**On page 9 substitute the following corrected paragraph for the paragraph starting on line 5:**

A sight 50 is positioned in and movable along the elongated slot 26. The sight 50 can comprise an elongated threaded member 52 having a first end 54 and a second end 56. The elongated member 52 can extend through the slot 26. A pair of securing members 58 and 58a are threadably coupled to the elongated member 52 for removably securing the elongated member 52 to the first plate 12. The first plate 12 is secured between the securing members 58 and 58a each of which can be a nut. A disc 60 is attached to the first end 54 of the elongated member 52. The disc lies in a plane oriented perpendicular to the plane of the first plate and perpendicular to a line defining the direction of arrow flight to a target not shown. The disc 60 has an edge with a V-shaped groove 62 therein. Alternatively, the disc 60 may have a rectangular shape, or other geometrical shapes in place of the round shape. Of importance is the V-shaped groove 62 which is used for sighting purposes.

**Substitute the following 2 corrected paragraphs for the two paragraphs starting on page 11 line 25:**

Figure 9 shows the view an archer would have using the present invention if the bow 2 or some aspect of the archer's body is misaligned. In this case the archer's eye is to the right of perfect alignment with the groove 116. Bow 2 position or the archer's head position could cause this condition. With the prior art the archer could have made the shot and even though the pin 209 could have been right on target the shot would have gone to the right of target. But with the present invention the archer is warned that the shot is misaligned because the pin 209 is obscured. Note that the pin 209 is in the back V 116b but to the right of the front V 116a of the groove, this is how the thickness or distance between the front 116a and back 116b V assures the accuracy of the

shot. If the guide 112 were thin it would not have this property. Experience has shown that a thickness of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch is very effective for the sight guide 112.

Figure 10 shows details of a third embodiment of the present invention. This embodiment uses the same sighting assembly 74 as the second embodiment of Figure 5 but is mounted to the bow 302 differently. ~~In this embodiment mounting plate 370 is bolted to the bow 302 using bolts 304.~~ Holes 306 can be used to mount a pin sight assembly 1. Adjust of the third embodiment comes from a slider 310 mounted in a slot 308. A set screw 312 can be used to lock the slide 310 in place relative to the slot 308. The slider 310 can carry a mounting plate 379 with a slot 394 that can provide an adjustable mounting for the sighting assembly 74 shown in the embodiment of Figure 5. The embodiment of Figure 10 shows a complete arrangement as might be used on new bows 302 manufactured with the rifle sight as original equipment. Such a bow is likely to include arrangements for mounting a quiver of arrows and for mounting the pin sights. Holes 314 can be used to mount a quiver of arrows(not shown). Slot 394 in plate 379 will support the mast member 110 and sighting assembly 74as shown in the embodiment of Figure 6.